A DEADLY FOE.

Mesquitoes Responsible for the

Spread of Yellow Fever.

TO PREVENT THE DISEASE

The United States Ocvernment

Revolutioniz's i's Mathods.

No Quarantine of Bag-

gage Necessary.

Surgeon General Steeburg has just

given his approvel, without reservation,

to the report of the special board compos-

ed of Surgeons Reed, Carroll and Agra-

monte upon the "etiology of yellow

fever," in which the conclusion was

reached that the mosquito is responsi-

ble for the transmission of this fell

disease. Moreover, the medical depart-

ment of the army is moving energeti-

cally to put into practical operation

methods of treatment for the preven-

tion of yellow fever, involving a radi-

cal reversal of existing methods, which

Wednesday, Surgeon General Stern-

burg formally approved a circular pre-

pared by Chief Surgeon Havard at

'In my opinion the present state of

our knowledge fully justifies the pub-

The text of the circular which will

orm the instructions for all medical

flicers in the army in treating fever is

attached. The general orders referred

to under head one provides for the lib-eral use of coal oil to prevent the

natching out of mosquito eggs. The

ratching out of mesquito eggs. The circular says:

"The recent experiments made in Habana by the medical department of the army having proved that yellow fever, like malarial fever, is conveyed chiefly, and probably exclusively, by the bite of infected mequitoes, important changes in the measures used for the prevention and treatment of

for the prevention and treatment of

"So far as yellow fever is concerned.

nfection of a room or building simply

quitoes, that is, mosquitoes which have fed on yellow fever patients. Disir-

ection, therefore, means the employ

ment of measures aimed at the do-struction of these mosquites. The

most effective of these measures is

umigation either with sulphur, for-

maldehyde or insect powder. The fumes of sulphur are the quickest and the most effective insectioide, but are

otherwise objectionable. Formaldehyde

this disease have become necessary.

means that it contain infected

Habana, with this endorsement:

orm the basis of the report.

ication of this circular."

Senator John L. McLaurin Fires His First Oun.

A REAL CAMPAIGN OPENER.

The Work for Southern States. men as Ha Sees I'. Insists on Being Independent

on Great Issuss

Senater John L. McLaurin spoke as Manufacturers Club at Charlotte on and a football for the other. Thursday. He said:

I desire to make a statement of som : what a personal nature before proceed ing with this speech, which I intend to deliver tonight. A certain newspaper correspondent in the city of Washing ton has persistently spread the report that I was coming to Charlotte to make a speech which would launch a new party in the south. The report is absolutely false. If I had any such intention good taste would prevent me from taking advantage of an oppor tunity of this kind. I am content to advocate within Democratic lines the polices which I believe to be best for the south, and when I can no longer do this I am ready to retire to private life.

In the south we are today real zing some of the dreams of its far reaching statesmen and business men of fifty years ago. With prophetic eye, they saw the industrial and commercial possibilities of our highly favored southland. With an advance of thought that is really surprising, they suggested en terprises of wonderful magnitude for its upbuilding and commercial domi nance. From 1838 to 1860, conven tions were held to voice the demands of a deepseated public sentiment for in dustrial progress. The story of these movements is chronicled in a South Carolina publication, which, under the name of Debow's Review, did for the old south what the Manufacturer's Re

cord is doing for the south today.

The same spirit which enabled our fathers to leave the field of defeat with nothing but their courage and their characters left, still live in the south, and inspires you today in your great undertaking. The plans of the great southern business men and statesmen of fifty years ago are no longer idle dreams. Postponed by a cruel war which destroyed our social and industrial system, and which for years reach ed cooperation in national undertak-almost impossible, such men as l

here tonight are making these hs actual living realities. Ik about the "New South," the is : misnomer. It is the same gived which sixty year

we need now to again attain the grasp of the true situation. The last twenty years have wrought an industrial revolution in the south, which must find expression in our social and politi

The time is past for the discussion as to whether this government is to be one consolidated in its structure or a loose aggregation of (so called) sovereign States. The civil war settled that. It is useless to discuss the question of whether this is to be a purely theoretical Democratic government or an expanding and giant Republic. The Spanish war settled that. Why not then accept conditions as they are and make the most of them?

The agitation of such issues only serves to sidetrack broad American doctrines and should not be made party questions because they grow out of actual political and economic conditions, which it is beyond the power of either party to change. I care not of what political faith the occupant of the white house might have been; for, if a true American, mindful of the honor and dignity of the nation, the result of the Spanish war could not be widely different from what they are to Why should our people be the only ones to close their eyes to what is going on? Why should we move along in the same old ruts and insist that political pelicies and old traditions, dead are vital living issues, and depend upon them for the salva tion of the south?

The triumphant re-election of Mr. McKinley in the last campaign is full of significance. It is a stubborn fact confronting the Democratic party today; suggestive of represchful remembrances and fearful menacer. What a reflection that this new Democracy did not carry a State where the issaues were discussed and judgment passed by the people upon them on their merits. Of course with us it has been impos sible to decide elections upon issues. It has been simply a question of white supremacy. In the north and the west, dissolved into factions, tainted by the errors of republicanism and the follies of populism, the party could not with stand the tide of popular opposition excited by unreasonable criticism of the conduct of a foreign war, and by the vicious and incendiary appeals made during the last month of the campaign to class hatred and prejudice.

Fundamental principles were lost sight of, and in an insane effort to sccure party success at any cost, the attempt was made to combine socialism, populism and sectionalism, with nothing but the sentiment and traditions of Democracy. The real Democratic leaders of the senate for the past three years have been Allen, Teller, and Pettigrew, all of them able men, but one a populist, one a high tariff Republican, and the other, I do not know what. All of them opposed to State banks of issue with proper safeguards, and most other things we need in the Democracy" in contradistinction from the old, and some of its leaders stated that its creeds were revolutionary and

were so designed to be. conditions and distrust of the governing power; to array class against class, in the hope of securing fancied social and industrial equality, is to my mind the first step in revolution. The south | fathers of this Republic never intended is the American end of America. In to lay a foundation which was to be of the benefits as well as the burdens facturers that they might submit their no section is there so small a foreign always of the same circumscribed proelement, so much conservatism, and so portions, with a superstructure of nice- interested in the Asiatic markets. Her confidence.

DEFENDS HIS VOTES pure a patiotism. What a political by measured, parts all to exist perma- manufacturers are studying the needs parts and parts all to exist perma- manufacturers are studying the needs parts and parts are studying the needs parts are studying the needs parts and parts are studying the needs parts are studying the ne peradox then it is for our people to be the allies of professed revolutionists elsewhere.

It was not the pure type of southern Democracy that the balance of the country feared in the last presidential They knew that properly interpreted this was conservative and safe. It was well understood, however, what influences dominated, and that, therefore, the south in national affairs was still powerless. One doubtful northern State had then and has now more influence than the entire south combined. One party says, Why should I consult you, I can hope for nothing. The other says, I've got you any way, and I will do as I pleas; help yourself if you can. Whata position for a brave, high-spirited people bound hand and follows at the banquet of the Southern | foot, the miserable slaves of one party

I, for one, do not believe that the people of the south are ready to trust this g vorament into the hands of any party to begin the leveling process through the exercise of the taxing power; and yet this is exactly what this new propaganda mears, and outside of the south it is proclaim d by the very same cass who preach and practice social equality between the races. The two digmas are inseparably interwoven. Go into the west, attend one of their campaign meetings scratch ben ath the skin and you will find the same old social quality dogma, to the tune of which the soul of John Brown is still "marching on." Taxation for the purpose of equalizing or redistribu ting property is rank socialism, not Demorracy Let it take hold in the south and with it will go those barriers which we have creeted to maintain the purity | dead ashes and charred embers of the of our race and the integrity of our civilization.

to oppose expension under the name of imperial singlet deceives no man of intelligence. He understands that there is no analogy between this country and the Roman Empire, and that those who talk of imperialism do not take into account that power which is born of our free institutions, a fortress in the hearts of our people stronger than any ever built of stone. As long as this is there they can never become slaves; and when it is dead it matters not whether under republic or empire, they become an easy prey. It depends upon the people, not the government, whether they be slaves or freemen. It is the people that make the government not the government the people. With a brave, strong, intelligent people, with a free press and popular education. there can be no imperialism. Why should we be afraid to trust ourselves? The whole tendency of the times and the spirit of the age is toward Democratic instead of imperialistic ideas of government.

The throne of the "Great White Czar" trembles today at the rear of

of progress will sweep away as chaff this mighty tide which is destined to spread the Democratic idea of govern-ment to the uttermost bounds of the earth. My definition of Democracy is liberty for man, formulated into a theory of government. It means man's inalienable ownership of himself, it means free thought and free speach.

In the dark ages of the past some poor slave raised his bowed head and looking up into the blue sky caught inspiration from God's free air and sunhine that he also of right was free, and versince, that vision of liberty has een an undying revelation for every age and all climes. Greeian and Roman slaves saw the heavenly light, and facing their masters' swords, bravely died. Saxon churl with wooden collar and our own fathers, at Cowpens and King's Mountain, looked upon the lestial picture, and with a smile of joy

gave up their lives. Why need a true Democracy hunt for ssues in our relations with foreign countries? It is upon domestic prob ems, the rights of man and man, the relation of labor and capital and its stand upon these home issues that has endeared it to the people in the past and upon which it must finally stand or fall. It is folly to attempt to dwarf great national and international issues | United States is a fact of constantly into more questions of party policy; i failed in the last campaign, and will fail every time it is tried.

Every member of the American con gress, when it comes to aforeign policy a foreign war, and army, a navy, a mer chant marine, or any other question af-fecting our honor as a nation, or our prosperity as a people, should be free and untrammeled to vote as his julgment and coascience dictates. For myself. I would not, under existing conditions, be willing to hold a seat in the Inited States senate upon any terms. To allow others to think for me upon these great questions is a cowardly evasion of my responsibilities, and a crimi nal neglect of the true interests of those who select me. I am rejoised tonight to be in the presence of so many of the great captains of southern industry. You are the men whose energy and enterprise are developing our natural resources and thus laying the foundation for the full enjoyment by our section of all that must follow in the wake of the expanding glory of our Republic; and this in spite of the fact that it has become the fashion in some quarters to sneer at what is termed the "sordid sion and other national issues.

commercial' argument in favor of expan-Our political leaders should not forget the fact that modern Democracy had its origin in this same commercial instinct. Two hundred and fifty years ago it had its birth in those cities along the river Rhine, where, through trade and manufacturing, the people could civil rights. The free institutions of south. This was called the "New which we beast grew up under the fos of the individual expanded into rights for his city and these for the State, so that modern Democracy does not theory of government is of permanent value and adapted under all circumstances for the welfare of man. The

cently just as constructed. They aimed to create a giant not a pigmy. For a nation the century has been content to grapple with questions of internal development, but suddenly in the evolution of our national destiny, we have become one of the great powers of the world, and can no longer move in a circumscribed orbit. If we would maintain our supremacy creven quality among the nations of the world, the shackles forged by narrow, sec-

tional prejudices must be broken.

The question of the heur is not whether this Republic is what its founders (with the light before them) intended to make it; not whether this is theoretically an ideal Democratic gev ernment, at all times in exact conformity to the technical requirements of a written constitution, but whether with the spirit rather than the letter of that constitution, we are making the most of our national opportunities and meeting the political economic conditions growing cut of the constantly changing needs of the people. It is historically true that no form of government ever did result from deliberate choice; it has always been the logical result of

conditions.

The nation is nothing but the type of individual life, and as from childhood to manhood we outgrow garments and duties these are put aside, so it is in the evolutionary development of a nation, social, political, and industrial systems that have their day are thrust aside for new methods and new systems to meet a change and higher state of existence. We have reached a stage of development in the south where it is unprofitable to rake the past and where we must look forward rather than backward. True states Another thing-to my mind it is folly | manship, while vigilant as to the prec ent, looks with prophetic eye to the future.

The people have a right to expect their leaders to be in advance of the thought of the age, and not tamely drift with the current. In an era of transition and change like this, without some such forecast, political parties will cling to dead issues, and finally flounder in the maelstrom of factional divisions and greed for office. When Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Califor nia were acquired the great leaders of the Democracy acted upon this doc trine, and so when this war with Spain produced certain results it would have been the part of wisdom to have made party platforms and policies corre spond with existing conditions and their natural and inevitable consequences.

We are now in the commercial arena. contesting with the other nations for the trade of the world. So far we have built up our foreign trade by intense absorption in the internal development of our domestic industries. We now produce sufficient for the needs of the D mocratic Lion, and the echoes

the D mocratic Lion, and the echoes

twice our population, and not to find
a market for our surplus is to invite
actual servitory or dominion ever people
that we seek, but the expansion of is the remarkable and constantly in

commerce and civilization. Political Within six years we have advanced to of progress will constantly in the law of progress will be an expected with the law of progress will be a progress will be a progress will be a progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress will be a progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of progress will be a progress with the law of t and steel enters into the construction those who would place barriers against of every bridge and railroad in the world or fixes the price therefor.

I saw in the papers a few days ago that the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia were supplying the Russian government with 150 locomotives for the Trans Siberian railroad. The facts surrounding this sale are of pe cultar interest. The Rusisan govern ment owns its railroads and maintains large shops. It pats a duty of 4 cents per pound on imports, but when it came to supplying the equipment for this giant road of 8,000 miles, it was found that they had to come to the United States. And yet, seven years ago the first iron shipment abroad was from Birmingham, Ala.

Another feature of American in fluence is our suddenly acquired financial independence. For years we have been borrowers, but during the two years past we have become lenders of money. Three of the largest European governments. England, Germany and Russia, have found it necessary to some to New York for important loans thus showing that the centre of the financial world has been transferred om Lombard to Wall street. It is folly for the political leaders of the south to close their eyes to the truth that the commercial expansions of the enlarging proportions, demanding changed governmental policies to meet new conditions.

In spite of higher wages, with labor saving machinery, the superior skill and intelegence of our operatives, under a factory system better organized than any in the world, is giving us industrial ascendancy. It needs, how ever, to support it a broad statesman ship, not handicapped by sectional prejudices. We can differ about domestis matters and divide upon party lines, but when it comes to utilizing national opportunities, north, south, east and west should unite in maintain ing the supremacy of the United States in the great struggle among the ca

tions for the commerce of the world. The south must play an important set in our country's future. For a third of a century she has been ham pered by a struggle for mere existence orced to devote all of her energy and statesmanship to the maintenance of white supremacy. Thank God, this is permanent and assured beyond peradventure of doubt. At last she has emerged from her forlorn and prostrate condition; freed from her enthrallment, she can put herself in touch with the best thought of the age, and again exercise an influence in national life. I believe the time will come when the south will be the hope and salvation of this nation. Her marvelous growth in manufacturing enterprises. her development of national resources. and her rapid advance in progressive compel the feudal lords to grant them thought and action, is making her again the leading section in this coun try. The centre of manufacturing in tering care of commerce. The rights the United States has been transferred appointed a year ago to determine the from Fall River, Mass., to Columbia, 5. C. But if we would make the most To sow discontent with industrial teach that there is an absolute rule for sectional prejudices and support broad government, and that any particular national policies, looking to the creatheory of government is of permanent tion of foreign markets, the expansion of trade and the upbuilding of a and have for the south a full share

of the people in an intelligent effort to turn out products suited to those mar kets. The closing of the china markets owing to recent troubles has caused a His glut of goods, which is affected by a decline of three cents a pound in raw estton.

The administration is doing a great deal towards improving our commercial opportunities in the east, by showing some regard for the inslienable rights of Chins, while protecting the lengitimate demands of foreign interests. Dowey's victory first established American prestige along the Asiatic coast Is was then that 800 million people in the orient learned respect for the Uni ted States and saluted us as a first-class power. The attitude of the Uni-ted States since in the field of diplom acy in China has given confidence and increased that respect. The United States from the first took lead, and even the warlike Emperor of Garmany has had to yield to 'Uacle Sam's friendly admonitions. We now occupy the vantage ground, because on friend. ly terms with all the powers I make the assertion that the south has more to gain than any other section from the foreign policy new parsued by the administration, particularly when the Isthmian canal is constructed, as it will be. I have read extracts from the speech of my amiable and distinguished friend his excellency, Minister Wu, recently made in Chicago. It is replete with windom and good sense. We cannot hope and we should not wish to break down the civilization of China upon which is based a polity, ociety and religion the slow growth of ,000 years. To do so is to destroy the Empire in the attempt to suddenly hrust upon her a western civilization for which her people are not prepared All we can hope to do is to vital ze this old civilization with western ideas, cience and inventive genius, thus making it more potential in material schievements. This country has done well to use every effort by the benign ofluence of its political and commercial power to preserve the identity of the Empire and the integrity of its both its foreign and domestic policies civilization. Under this policy, it is easonable to expect China to become he constantly expanding market for our products, and as gradually her in terior is fully developed by a network of railroads and all of her cities opened up to foreign commerce, the opportunities almost without limit. South now controls most of this trade. and with such development, in the near

future, it should increase tenfold. We are no longer a jurely agricul ural section, but mining, manufacturing and kindred interest have sprung into prominence and demand govern mental policies to protect and develop them. A statemanship so partisan in its character as to cal doctrines, eith arbitrament of th ixed as governmen

iems now confront ple. Such a sta man hip cannot properly interpret present economic movements, nor provide by aggressive and progressive thought for the radically changed conditions now confron

ing us.

A Frightful Accident. Four people are dead and seven probably fatally injured as the result of an explosion Wednesday afternoon on the steamer Ramona which plies on the Fraser river. One of the plates in the rear of the boiler blew out, tearing away the whole front of the vessel and knocking into the water all those in that part of the steamer. The accident happened when the boat was in midstream opposite Fort Langley, thirty miles from Vancouver, B. C. Two women, Mrs. Harry Morrison of Langley and Mrs. J. Bailey of Mount Lehman, were standing on the front deck and were knocked into the water and drowned. Two deck hands named Jeames Mack and Andrew Phipps were struck by one of the flying boiler plates and instantly killed, being so horribly burned by the escaping stream as to be unrecognizable. A. Power, the purser . Maynard, mate, and Victor Nowell he fireman, who had gone on that day for the first time, were burned so badly that they cannot possibly recover. Four Indians were disadfully scalded and only one of these is expected to re over. One ludian baby is at the point of death. Capt. Seymour and John Oliver, the engineer, who owned the largest interest in the vessel, were un-Both Mrs. Morrison and Mrs Bailey had left their babies upstairs i the saloon and had come on dock for fresh air. The babies were unburt The injured people were brought to Westminister. Power, the purser, has gone insane and the others are in such concition that no hope is held for their recovery.

How He Got It.

A. Washington dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier, referring to the appointment of Mr. John & Uspers as United States district attorney for South Carolina, says that "for some time past he has been in frequent conferences with Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Sepator McLaurin of South Carolina and other well known southern men who profess to be interested in the formation of a white man's Republican party. One of the most active and influential supporters of Mr. Capers is Senator McLaurin, who recently declined to cooperate with his former Demoratic associates in the senate and has since been classed among the independents or a new convert to Republican principles. It has been known for some time that Senator McLaurin has been industriously at work in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Capers as discrict attorney for South Carolina.

A Great Scandal. The London Globe scents a gross members of the governmental committee value of various explosives have taken out patents in their own names. The of our opportunities we must renounce Globe says: Col. William Roberts-Austen secured a patent for improvements in detonators while Sir William Crookes has patented nitro explosives sion of trade and the upbuilding of a for artillery. When the committee was common country. We must demand appointed Lord Lansdowne, then war minister, assured inventors and manuof national life. The south is vitally products to the committee in the utmost

M'LAURIN SCORED.

Terrible Arraignment by Senator Tillman.

CHARGES OF DISHONESTY.

Has Bushed for South Carolina on His Account and Northern Centlemen Have Shared

His Feelings.

Senator Tillman was seen at his home at Trenton Feiday night and replying to a request for his opinion on Senator

McLaurin's Charlotte speech, says: "It is contradictory, full of paradoxes and seems intended to pave the would kill her it she persisted in suing way for the senator's passage into the for a divorce. Sweepeney reached Uhi-Republican camp. It may excite surprise outside of the State, but the only thing which astonishes us here is his continued effort to pose as a Democrat. Democracy has a broad or general meaning and a special or local meaning as applied to one of the great na ional parties. My colleague rays, 'My definition of democracy is liberty for man formulated into a theory of goverument; it means man's inalienable waership of; himself. It means free hough, and free speech.' This is not the definition given in any dictionary, nor is it the definition given by Jeffer son, and it is only intended to justify the senator's desertion of his party, his treachery to its principles and his betrayal of the people of South Carolina who have trusted him. The Kansas City platform is the only embodiment of Democratic principles that can now be recognized and no man can be considered a Domograt who ignores the principles and policies laid down in that platform and persistently votes with the Republican administration in

"Senator McLaurin iterates and re iterates the charge that the 'new Domocracy' is a sectional paray and then truthfully claims that the south which in the last campaign was alone Demo cratic, 'is the American end of America.' S range that because of this fact The and our veneration and love for the principles upon which our government rests that this 'broad American states man' and new born Democrat of a hitherto unknown type should council our people to 'accept conditions as they are and make the most of them' "Senator McLaurin deslared in '98

that "McKieley should be renominated by acclamation," and if his speech means anything it means that the Deratic party ought to surrender all its traditions which he claims are a since dead, become an echo to

cy, ship-subsidy, large standing army as a Democratic party.

"If the administration party is right there for a tor. I have never believed that my colleague would dare face the people of South Carolina in any political campaign again, knowing what I do about him, but as he indicates his purpose to still masquerade as a Democrat and while attacking me covertly as one of the 'leaders' of the so called new Democracy, it is his purpose to lead our people into the Republican camp, duty compels me to speak out and tell certrin

"Mr. McLaurin made in the senate, January 1899, a speech which was as ultra and as pronounced in its denunciation of the acquisition of the Philippines and portrayed the many dangers which threatened our country in consequence as any every delivered in that body. Up to Saturday night be fore we voted on the treaty with Spain on Monday, F. bruary 7, 1899, he repeatedly told me and other senators he was bitterly opposed to the ratification and would not vote for it. Batween adjournment Saturday evening and the vote on Monday the mantle of 'broad American statesmanship' decended upon him and a few minutes before the senste went into executive session to consider the treaty and take vote as ageed, he gave a halting and lame explanation of his intended change of front. His vote secured the ratification because on the first roll call Mr. Jones of Novada who had als told us he would vote against the treaty, 'passed' when his name was called. and I feel certain if Senator McLaurin had stood by his party and by humself Mr. Jones would not at the end have voted for ratification. "Conscious as he was that his vote

was the governing factor in the train f momentous consequences so farreaching and terrible and involving the war of subjugation in the Philip pines, the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the loss of thousands of lives and other dire results which no man can foresee, it is natu ral for Sanator McLaurin to make a desperate effort to vindicate the President's policy in his own action. The declaration of independence of course and an abandonment of 'dead tradition is the policy of a man who behaves as he has done.

"Such a man has no conscience of principles. The elequent speech which he delivered in the senate was largely stolen from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van D,ke on Thanksgiving day, November 1898, in the Brick Church of New York city, two months before Senator McLaurin delivered it in the senate.

"I have not only had to blush be cause McLaurip had deserted his party in a great crisis under suspicious circumstances and contrary to his avowed purpose but have had the mor ification of having other senators, northern gentlemen, speak of the deg scandal in its alleged discovery that two radation to which South Carolina had come in being represented by a man who would boldly steal the brain work of another by whole sentences and paragraphs and have the effrontery to deliver it in the senate.

"The people of South Carolina can not be further deceived or misled by this man and I speak now in order that they may fully inform themselves on all of these matters and stand ready to furnish the proof of everything say and if necessary will meet Mr. McLaurin face to face in any forum he many choose. If his proposed scheme

of broad statemenship is Democracy, then I am not and have never been a Democrat, and as the peoerle of South Carolina have recently recleated me as a Democrat without opposition, I feel warranted in letting the people outside of the State as well as those inside how that the state as well as those inside know just what manner of man this is. I have kept silent heretofore, be cause I was ashamed to let the world

know how our people had been de-ceived in him." The Evils of Divorce.

Charles H. Sweeney, a wealthy cotton planter of Greenv.le, Ky, Thursday shot and killed his wire and then committed suicide in the apartment of his wife's sister, Mrs. W. L. Philips, wife of a Chicago tobacco murchant, in the Dubuque flats, Rush street, near the Granadada, hotel Chicago. Mrs Saceney left her home at Greenville a month since going to Chicage, it is said, for the purpose of securing a legal separation. Sweeney is said to have told his wfe he cago Thursday morning and carried out his threat. Mrs. Sweeney arrived a day or two ago and Thursday morning during the temporary absence of her sister, she went down town shopping. She returaed at 9 o'clock and stepping into the apartment, was met by her hus band who had been admitted by Mrs. Philip's 6 year old son. Sweeney grasped her wrist and pulled her inside. At the point of a revolver he ordered the buy to run. Crying out that a murder was being comitted, the child fied to the Granada hotel, but before help cou'd arrive two shots was heard and the hotel attaches found the man and woman ying on the flor. Mrs Sweeney was dead and in a few moments her husband expired. Mrs. Sweeney was the daughter of Thomas P. Morgan, an extensive planter of Groenville.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

A Pleasant and Profitable Session Order in Good Shape

The Grand Lodge of the Knight of Honor met Wednesday night in Columbia with a good attendance of delegates. The reports of the grand officers were read and properly referred. The following working committees were appointed:

On Memoirs to the Supreme Officers -P. K. McCully, BG Clifford and D On Memoirs for Grand Lodge Mem-

bers-N N Burton, A Berg and J O Vernon. On Returns-Wm Hoffman, M R Harmar and L D Harrall. Oa State of the Order-Sol Blank

W A Fewell and Samuel Littlejohn.
On Appeals and Grievances—H P Ryttenberg, J P Phillips and M Polier. On Press-B O DuPre, C W Birch-

Ex Governor John OSh night made an appropriate response.

After the reading of the report on the state of the order, Hon. J C Sheppard, superme vice president, addressed the grand lodge, which was greatly

The grand lodge determined to again employ an agent to represent and promulgate the principles and beneats of the order.

The following officers were installed by Vice Supreme Distator Sheppard: J W Todd, Saneca, past grand diets-

M F Kennedy, Charleston, grand dictator. P B Waters, Johnston, grand vice dictator. J B Lewis, Anderson, grand assist-

L N Z aly, Columbia, grand repor-J T Robertson, Abbeville, grand treasurer.

Rev. N N Burton, grand chaplain. T P Quarles, Abbeville, grand guide. John Kennerly, Edgefield, grand guardian. W C Meredith, Pelzer, grand sen tinel. J O Ladd, Sumter: H C Mosses Summerville, and B C DuPre, Co'um-

ent of the strange decirine that a man bia trustees. J G fompkins, Elgefield, represenpolitical party and claim affiliation with another," the Greenville Mountaineer remarks: "What more is retative to the supreme lodge for two years; John Kennerley, alternate.

Invited to Greenville. The following correspondence ex plains itself:

Greenville, S. C., April 13, 1901. Ion. John L. McLaurin, Bennettsville Dear Sir: Believing that a formal presentation, from your standpoint, of certain national issues now before the people will be both interesting and helpful, we ask permission to make an appointment for you to address the public, in a meeting to be held in Greenville, at such time as will be convenient to jourself We would suggest some date about the middle of May. We will take pleasure in making suit able arrangements.

Hoping to hear at an early day and avorably, we beg to remain respect-Jas L Orr, J. H. Maxwell, M. D. Jos. A. McCullough, Frank Hammond,

W. J. Thackston, Lewis W. Parker, W. C. Beacham, W. D. Metts, A. A. Bristow, Alester G. Furman, A. J. S. Bennettsville, S. C., April 15, 1901. Messrs. J. L. Orr, J. H. Maxwell, M. D., J. A. McCullough, Frank Hammend, W. J. Thackston, Lewis W.

Parker, W. C. Beacham, W. D.

Metts, A. A. Bristow, A. G. Furman

and A. J. S. Thomas, Greenville, Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your etter of the 13th instant, asking perfor mission to make an appointment me to address the public in a meeting to be held in Greenville at such time as may be convenint to me. I note what you say about making suitable arrangements. It will afford me pleasure to accede to your wishes and to address the public in Greenville from my standpoint of certain national issues now before the people. I would suggest as a convenient time for me the

ington and elsewhere. Thanking you for the kind interest Columbia; Geo. S. Mower of Newberry; ou have shown in thus giving me an W. L. Mauldin of Greenville; W. J. you have shown in thus giving me an opportunity to present my views on these issues. I am yours sincerely, Jno. L. MeLaurin.

that time I have engagements in Wash-

MR. CAPERS' APPOINTMENT.

The Old Line Republicans May Make a Fight.

The Washington Post says the ap-

pointment of Mr. Capers to be United States district attorney of South Carolina will be a great surprise to residents in that State, although rumors of it have been affeat for some time. Mr. Capers will succeed Abial Lathrop, the present district attorney for South Carolina. Mr. Capers is at present an attorney in the department of justice, in this city. He has been in the department about eight years, having come here from South Carolina during the Cleve land administration. In 1896 he refused to support Bryan for president, and again work d against the Demogra tis caudidate in 1900. He some time ago aligned himself fully with the Republican party. Mr. Lathrop was ap pointed four years ago upon the recommendation of E A. Webster, Republican national committeeman from South Carolina. It is understood no charges were made against Mr. Lathrop. Mr. Capers is a warm friend of Senator Mc-Laurin and a scion of one of the best-known families in the Palmetto State. His father is Bishop Ellison Capers, of South Carolina. Mr. Capers will probably take the leadership of an inde-pendent element which is just now forging to the front in his State. He is about 36 years old, of good record as a lawyer, and progressive in his political views. It is expected that some of the old line Republicans of the State will make a fight and may seek some advantage from a prosecution against him some years sgo of a technical violation of the pension laws in the conduct of a pension case. The cale was investigated by Attorney General Oliney and was followed shortly afterward by Mr. Ca pers' appointment as an attorney in the department of justice. President Mc-Kinley was fully informed of this oc-currence, and Mr. Capers states that he will be ready to meet any charges and

State Press Association.

show his innocence.

The coming annual meeting of the State Press association promises to beone of the most successful and enjoyable in its history. The meeting is to be held at Glenn Springs the first week in July and the members expect to start at its conclusion on a trip to the Pan American exposition at Buffalo. President Aull, of the association, and Secretary Langston went to Spartanburg last week, composing a special committee. At Spartanburg they were met by the Messrs. Simpson of Glenn Springs, Mayor Calvert of Spartanburg and the local newspaper men of Spartanburg. The reception was a cordial

irsday evening of

charge.

to Buffalo.

electric railroad company have this in charge. Mr. J. T. Harris, formerly of

Harris Lithia Spings, slso met the

committee and wants the association

to visit his new springs. The pro-

gramme will no doubt be arranged so

that a big barbeoue can be served the

visiting editors at Mr. Harris' springs.

The whole Spartanburg programme

will, however, be furnished Secretary

Langston by May 1, so that he may get

out the full official programme as soon

thereafter as possible. The executive

committee is now putting in some hard

Cannot Serve Two Masters.

Noting the fact that Mr. John G.

Capers, the newly appointed district

attorney for South Carolina, "will re-

turn to his native State as the expon-

can openly espouse the cause of one

quired to place him in full affilation

with the Republicans? How can a

man masquerade as a Democrat when

he is doing the work of the R publicans? Senator McLaurin and Mr

Capers may think they have a right to

but they will find out their mistake

when it is too late, and they will be

compelled to receive the remainder of

the degrees which will entitle them to

full and complete membership in the

initiation fee has been paid, but there

are other exactions yet to be encounter-

Ye cannot serve two masters.'

Deserters Rewarded.

The Columbia State says: "The ug-

iest feature about President McKin-

ey's appointment of Mr. Capers as

Juited States district attorney for South

Carolina is that it displaces a man who

admittedly a good officer and entirely

unobjectionable to the public although

of the door. Merit, it seems, is not to

count in South Carolina's federal offices

when policy demands the reward of de-

serters from the Damocrasy. We would

not be surprised if Postmaster Essor

and efficient officer, and is a Republi-

can who has been held in much respect

by this community, where he has lived

to make room for some shabby turn-

Tax Reform.

have a national conference at Buffalo,

N. Y., on the great question of "tax

asked by the sccretary of the federa-

and J. D. Cappelman of Charleston;

W. A. Clark and R Means Davis of

tion to appoint 10 delegates to repre

sent this State at the conference.

22nd day of May, or thereabout. Until following were named: W. J. Storea

Wednesday the governor was

The National Civic Federation is to

ever since the war, should be displaced

McKipley Hanna aggregation.

The

pursue such a devicus political course

work on the arrangements for the trip

lightful the editors had ever had. They ful; it readily stupefies mosquitoes. agreed on all arrangements. A ban- which drop to the floor and can b quet will be furnished the association easily destroyed. Spartanburg wishes the association ings and furniture with disinfectants is to spend at least one day in that city, unnecessary, and a programme of entertainment will be provided. Mayor Calvert and the

"As it has been demonstrated that yellow fever cannot be conveyed by

bedding, clothing, effects and baggage, they need not be subject to any special disinfection. Care should be taken, however, not to move them from the infected rooms until after formaldehyde fumigation, so that they may not harbor any infected mosquitoes. 'Medical officers taking care of yelow fever patients need not be isolated:

they can attend other patients and associate with non immunes with perfeet safety to the garrison. Nurses and attendants taking care of yellow fever patients shall remain isolated, so as to avoid any possible danger of their conveying mosquitoes from patients to nonimmunes.

"Malarial fever, like yellew fever, is communicated by mosquito bites, and is just as much of an infection disease and requires the same measures of protection egainst mosquitoes. On th assumption that mosquitoes remain in the vicinity of their breeding places, or never travel far, the prevalence of malarial fever at a post would indicate want of prop r care and diligence or the part of the surgeon and command ing officer."

A Maddog Epidemic.

J. N. Barwick, P. E. Meyers, Goo. W Avinger, R. E. M. Avinger and J. H. Ville Ponteaux, citizens of Cordesville, in Berkeley county, have written the governor about a maddog epidemio in their section and asking for somekind of aid. They say their community is so infested with maidogs that it is really dangerous for children and older folks to be out. They detail many instances. They say: "They have been going mad in Berkeley county for some time and we write asking for protection. The negroes of our county have halfstarved dogs by the score running at large," and that the owners pay no taxes on them and they should be confined at least. As the State has not yet provided a hospital for maddogs, and the legislature has always stepped aside to let all kinds of dogs pass, it is difficult a Republican of long standing. In this to see what the governor can do. - And as in other matters the president, kicks this is one epidemic report that cannot the principle of civil service reform out | be "referred to Dr. Evans.

A Doctor Murdered.

Dr. H. S. Scruggs, Jr., who resided at Autona, a suburb of Memphis, Tenn. of this city, who has been a faithful was found sitting upright in his buggy near his home early Widnesday. A bullet hole behind the left ear showed that he undoubtedly had been *ssassinated by some person who climbed upon the back of the vehicle as the physician was returning from visiting a patient. The horse wandered along the roadway for several hours before the rime was discovered. There is no clue to the murderers.

Fatal Collision.

A rear-end collision occurred in the city limits of Danville, Va., Wednesday afternoon between a freight train of the Danville and Western road with a freight train of the main line of the Southern railway, resulting in the wrecking of a caboose and box car of Southern freight and engine of Dan-Montgomery of Marion; D. E. Hydrick of Spartanburg; T. W. Bouchier of Marlboro; LeRoy Springs of Lancaster. Danville and Western Engine.